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Forty-Third Session Opened at the Elm Park Methodist Church.

## THE GREETING BY BISHOP HURST

Proceedings of the Convention-The Standing Committees for 1894 Nominated and Confirmed - Officers of the Conference-Various Reports Made-Eloquent Sermon

The forty-third session of the Wyoning conference commenced at 9 clock yesterday morning in the Elm Park Methodist Episcopal church. The session was opened by President Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., L. L. D, of Washington, D. C., who paid a glowing tribute to the beauty of the edifice and the progressiveness of its congregation and paster, Rev. W. H. Pearce, D. D. He said there might be churches more noted for their achievements, but he

had yet to learn of them. The bishop, in his brief address, spokt of what the church had accomplished and dwelt particularly on its establishment of mission and mission

aries in foreign lands.
At 10 o'clock began the organization of the conference and the beginning of the business session

There were elected the following: OFFICERS OF CONFERENCE. President Bishop-John F. Hurst, D. D.

LL D., Washington, D. C. Secretary-Rev. Edwin B. Onhsted, Nor-

Assistant secretaries—John B. Smit, Ashler, Pa., and Benjamin P. Pipley, Unaditla, N. Y. Statistical secretary—Henry H. Wilbur, Lestershire, N. Y. Assistant statisticians—H. A. Green, Sanataria Springs, N. Y.; William Frisbie, Whitney's Point, N. Y.; W. L. Linaberry, S. Guy Snowden, H. L. Ellsworth, James

Bewwinger, Conference treasurer—Rev. Hugh C. McDermott, Kingston, Pa. Assistant treasurers—G. C. Jacobs, Gibson, Pa.; G. B. Stons, Masonville, N. Y.; F. P. Doty, Peckville, Pa.; Clark Callender, L. E. Sanford, S. H.

Flory.
Elitor for detailed missionary report-Oscar L. Severson, Sayre, Pa. Assistant editor-J. L. Thomas, Fly

Creek N. Y The standing committees for the current church year were read as follows

STANDING COMMITTES 1894 The following standing committees for 1894 were nominate! by the pre-

siding elders and confirmed by conference. Public worship-J. G. Eckman, W. H.

Public worship—J. G. Eckman, W. H. Penrce, L. C. Floyd, M. O. Faller.
Stewards—D. C. Barnes, W. M. Miller, J. C. Leacock, Harry Perkins, George K. Powell, George D. Couch, Levi Jennisor, G. A. Place, F. F. Hall, E. Carley, John Seacord, W. B. Bennet.
Education—W. G. Simpson, J. R. Boyle, O. L. Severson, I. N. Shipman, John E. Bone, J. A. Faulkner, M. S. Godshall, L. L. Sprague, L. P. Howard, William Edger, H. B. Benedict, J. Bradshaw, E. W. Griffith, William Connell, W. F. Clements, H. W. Lee, W. J. Welch.
Epworth league—J. O. Woodruff, A. D. Decker, W. C. Limaberry, A. Griffin, L. B.

Decker, W. C. Linaberry, A. Griffin, L. B. Weeks, W. T. Blair. Weeks, W. T. Blair.
Church extension—H. N. Vandensen, A.
M. Colgrove, W. Frisby, M. S. Hard, B. N.
Breets, G. C. Jacobs, George Forsyth,
Freedmen's Aid and Southern Education—J. H. Boyce, S. J. Austin, M. D.
Fuller, A. Wrigley, W. M. Shaw, I. C.
Estes.

Estes.
Sunday Schools-W. H. Alger, F. J.
Jones, L. P. Howard, G. E. Vanwoert, J.
N. Lee, S. Haman. Tract Cause—Isaac Jenkins, E. Evans, S. H. Wood, L. F. Van Campen, W. R. Coch-

ran, H. A. Blat-chard. Eible Canse—G. F. Ace, G. C. Leyman, E. Walworth, J. C. Hogan, C. D. Shepard, G. L. Williams, Temperance—W. H. Hiller, J. F. War-

ren, C. A. Benjamin, C. H. Sackett, J. C. Johnson, G. H. Prentice.
Publications of the Book Concern—J. R. Allen, N. E. Ripley, E. R. D. Briggs, Thomas Burgess, P. R. Hawkhurst, L. C. Fand.

Mis-ionary Cause-L. W. Karschner, E. Kilpatrick, W. J. Hill, W. Frisbie, J. Madi-Episcopal Fund—E. E. Pearce, P. G. Ruckman, F. J. Jones, A. W. Cooper, G. W. Northrop, W. B. Thomas.

W. Northrop, W. B. Thomas.
Ob ervance of Sabbath—G. M. Colville,
F. A. Dony, H. G. Harned, G. H. Prentice,
K. S. Rose, R. P. Ripley,
Conference Relations—H. G. Blair, A. F.
Brown, J. H. Littell, George T. Price, E.
P. Dore S. Jay. Doty, S. Jay.

Reception of Men bers-O. H. McAnulty,

Reception of Men.bers—O. H. McAnulty, P. Houck, C. A. Hayes, A. J. Cook, G. B. Stone, I. B. Weeks.
State of the Courch—C. N. Surdam, C. B. Personens, M. S. Godshall, F. Gendall, J. W. Nicholson, W. H. Pearce.
State of the County—C. W. Todd, H. H. Wilbar, J. W. Wobb, C. C. Vrooman, E. R. D. Briggs, I. B. Wilson.
To Nominate Officers for Conference Societies—C. W. Babcock, J. F. Jones, J. R. Angel, J. B. Santel, E. H. Depuy, J. S. Lewis.

as, J. Underwood
Churches and Parsonages—J. F. Williams, H. E. Wheeler, J. H. Weston, S. A. Terry, H. A. Green, H. A. Williams.
Conference Collections—R. W. Lowery, C. E. Sweet, E. H. Dupuy, L. C. Simpkins, F. D. Hartsock, J. R. Wagner.
Local Preachers and Postoffices—D. Erans, G. N. Underwood, A. Schoffield, E. S. Jeffrey, J. L. Race, J. W. Hewitt.
Subscriptions for Minutes—C. H. Reynolds, F. J. Jones, S. H. Florey, J. H. Crompton, J. A. King, J. A. Transus.
Resolutions—C. L. Rice, Charles Smith, F. H. Parsons, H. L. Ellsworth, I. N. Shipman, S. G. Snowden.

Andring Committee—S. D. Galpin, S. F. Wright, W. T. Blatr, W. B. Westlake, P. R. Tower, J. C. Johnson, Conference Examinations—J. B. Sumner, G. O. Beers, W. Edgar, S. Jay, E. Kilpatrick, W. G. Simpson.

Reports were then made by Presiding Elder Rev. Thomas Harroun, of the Binghamton district, and Presid-ing Elder Rev. Henry M. Crydenwise, of the Chenango district. John F. Goucher, president of the

Baltimore Woman's college, was intro- pacity. In neither case does obligation duced by Bishop Hurst to the conference and spoke in its behalf. Of coeducational principles he said the experiments had not given satisfaction. Large colleges with varied courses and heavily endowed were not able to meet the demands of students crowding their halls. Co-education is successful

for cheapness, but not for practice. A woman's college is nothing if not for women and it is most desirable for them to be kept away from daily association with young men when at the age of hero worship. Mr. Goucher then treated of the educational metods, intellectual, physical and spiritual practiced at the college.

Rev. J. H. R. Breekinridge, superintendent of the Sensy Methodist Episcopal hospital of Brooklyn, N. Y., was then presented. The hospital, its customs and objects, he said, were well known to the members of the confer-ence. List year the Wyoming conferby Rev. A. F. Chaffee, of Wilkes- suce apportioned to it about \$200 which Barre—Programme of the Work of endowed a cot for as many days; this year he asked for a dollar a day for 365 days for the institution which is free to those who cannot afford to pay, or only charges for treatment an amount equivalent to circumstances.

Bishop Hurst urged the conference to consider the remarks anent both to col-lege and hospital. Of the former he said he was conversant with the facts stated by Mr. Goucher; of the hospital he recommended that the conference en-

dow a cot for at least a year. Goncher's credentials were referred to the committee on education. A resolution was offered by Rev. Manley S. Hard, of Scranton, and adopted by the conference, which contained a sentiment of pleasure owing to the presence of Bishop Hurst. An adjournment was taken until 2,30

o'clock p. m. CONFERENCE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Missionary Sermon by Rev. Amasa F.

Chaffie, of Wilker-Barre. The afternoon session was begun at 2.30 o'clock with devotional exercises led by Rev. George M. Colville, of Binghampton, who offered prayer and read a chapter from Psalms.

Rev. Manley S Hard presided at the session, which was commenced with the financial reporting of the clergymen or representatives from all districts to Rev. Hugh C. McDermott. the cenference treasurer and his assistants. An adjournment was made for ten minutes to allow the various standing ing committees time to retire and elect

chairmen and secretaries.

When the conference resumed it was to hear the missionary sermon by R-v. Amasa F. Chaffee, of Wilkes-Barre. His text was from Romans 1:14. He spoke as follows:

> OBLIGATION IS AFFIRMED. why obligated?

Expediency will not suffice. According to this we chose such things only as promote our happiness or pleasure. Self is the center of this. Right is then simply that which seems expedient. This is the basis of all heathen or godless systems of mor-

ality.
The common doctrine of Christianity is that the will of God is the ultimate ground of moral obligation to rational creatures. That God's will is the only rule for deciding what is right and wrong. His will binds us. This implies that His mind shall be known, laws given. Assuming, then, that the collection of books, called the Bi-

ble, is such revelation, are we under obliga-tion to spread the Gospel. We are not led by Paul's statement to believe that he was under any special call, or feeling the stress of an anxiety which would not be shared by any God-called person. He had weighed the go of the Divine commission, felt its overwhelming importance, saw how the safety of nations depended upon its being obeyed. This was but a recognition of responsibility and a willingness to respond; recognition of the spirit which animates the host, an army of invasion and conquest, and all

must feel the responsibility.

The spirit of the Gospel embraces all,
Christ is in the world to save the world. He is after sinners. His coming is of mercy. "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whose ever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not His Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through Him might be saved.'

Grace is for all. By the grace of God, Jesus Carist tasted death for every man. Every man is the phrase which measures the wideness of his love. "He is the propitiation for our sins, and not for sins only, but for the sins of the whole world," "He gave himself a ransom for all." The ends of the earth are invited to live. The uplifted Christ, as the uplifted serpent, saves gives moral life and vigor, to such as look in faith. But who shall call the attention of the penshing to the crucifled? His church. Before the cross it is impossible to breathe other than in an enthusiastic spirit of missions. The lost world stands before us. We feel the awful must, and hasten with the message. Adoption into God's family, soulship, means kinship with the Christ-yearning for the lost and try-ing to save. The religion of the son of man is missionary. God the sender, the hildren the sent

This aspect of the obligation considers the command as sole authority. God has the right to command, and we have no right to disobey. Unquestioning, with-out sentimentalism, we respond, because

such only is right.

This makes manifest the importance of the individual. What God might have done is one thing, what he has done quite another. His plans are consumated by the use of individuals. Moses gives the law, Lash propherical. Atgel, J. B. Santel, E. H. Depuy, J. S. Lews.

Ministerial Support—C. H. Newing, T. R. Warnoch, Charles Smith, P. R. Tower, G. A. Cure, J. H. Taylor.

Memoirs—A. Griffin, G. F. Ace, J. B. Cook, J. F. Warner, W. M. Hiller, W. R. Netherton, R. M. Pascoe, W. L. Thorpe.

Church Music—H. G. Blair, A. S. Chat. fee, D. Personens, A. C. Olver, J. L.

Sas, J. Underwood

or individuals God exalts us by smiting the shackles of sin and making us bondmen of His love, wherein we become legs and wings to His

word. HUMANE ASPECT OF OBLIGATION.

The strong are to bear the burden of the "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye also to them.

"As ye have opportunity do good unto "Thou shait love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind. And thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."

But to whom are we neighbors? The men in need. Samaritan incident teacher men in need. Samaritan incident teaches us the doctrine that capacity and opportunity measure one's duty. "What you can, is the law in your case, for God never requires impossibilities." That you are able renders it probable that you ought. That you have opportunity renders it certain. Either of these conditions may extend the conditions of the conditi ist without obligation. Angels are able to tell the story of redemption, but have not the opportunity. Man has opportunity to do miracles of teaching, but lacks the ca-

pacity. In neither case does obligation exist.

The priest and Levite had both capacity and opportunity. They were under obligation, and are excuerated wherever known for their shameful inhumanity.

"Yes, it is an ethical question; it is a moral question; it is a question of conscience; it is a question of religion. These very rich men bave duties. This poor and helpless seething mass at the bottom have rights, and the rich man who is not have rights, and the rich man who is not busy thinking how he may mitigate the sufferings of that mass at the bottom, and how he may lift it, is unworthy of possession of the fortune which has been put in his hands, whether by accident or by indus-

try."
Christ's doctrine that capacity and opportunity constitute obligation, gives Mrs. dewitt electricity with which to thunder. In fact the backbone of many reforms and issues is this God-given doctrine. It alone saves them from being strangled by va-

garies.

See we one bleeding by the wayside, and have we beast and friends? He has claim upon us. We are debtor to him. To ignore his claim is high crime against God.

Have we an oracle uuknown to the Greek, unpurchasable of spotless purity, whose words are life? We are his debtor for Christ's sake. To ignore his obligation is high crime against God.

Have we sweeter songs of hope than those of the barbarian? We are his debtor.

To close our ears to his cry is high crime against God.

CHURCH CONDEMNED A very pertinent question for the church to ask itself is: Have we been, and are we now, loyal to the divine commission? Have we not crucified our Christ? Does the church reflect His mind and spirit?

Let me quote from Dr. Olin's speech in New York on the twenty-fourth annivers-ary of the Missionary society: "But, sir, strongly disposed as I am, in addressing an andience of Christian men, to make my soul appeal to great first principles, I should yet hestitate, but for my solemn conviction that the sentiment is only half believed by the church. I should besitate, sir, to assign as my chief argument this stale theological truism, that it is the duty of the church to evangelize the world, because it is the only way of saving the world. I say, sir, it is my profoundest conviction that the church does not be-lieve this tremendous truth. It believes that the Gospel is an unspeakable blessing: that it is an excellent remedy for sin; that it is God's chosen and cherished way of lifting up our fallen race, and bringing many sons and daughters into glory; but that Christ's is 'the only name given under heaven whereby men can be saved;' that 'whosever believeth not, shall be dainned;' that 'idolaters' shall not inherit the kingdom of God'-these are declarations which, as it seems to me, the church is wont to receive with many grains of allowance, and with a more critical and imploring look to the context in quest of whatever alleviations may be found in the shape of figurative language or restraining clause. guage or restraining clause. \* \*
In their convulsive attempts to get away

from the torturing corclusion to which the plain testimony of God's word must clearly shut them up, men forget that the most grievous sin of idolatry is idolatry itself: that this is the prolific, polluted source of the abominations and defilements which the blood of Carist was shed to wash away, and that heaven is not shot against the unregenerate so much because they are guilty as because they are unholy. "Sir, did the church really believe the gospel to be as necessary to the heathen as it is to us, there would be, at once and for-

over, an end to her guilty repose.

"They who gave fall credit to such truths do not sleep over them. It would be easier to find rest in our beds above the throes of an earthquake. The agonies of Laccoon and his children, dying in the coils of the serpent, were but pastime compared with those of the church, until she had either unlocked herself from the grapple of this tremendous conviction, or dis-burdened her conscience by a faithful con-secration of her energies to the work of

rescuing the world from its doom.
"And yet it is true, if the Bible is true, that while we dwell in peace, under our own vine and fig-tree, lifting up our songs of praise in the full city, and making vocal the green hills and valleys of our Christian land with the echoes of joyous thanksgivings to Him who hath redeemed us, bidding away the sorrows of life, and defying the terrors of death by a sure trust in Christ, and bright, full-hearted anticipa-tions of heaven-it is true, sir, that the myriads of unevangelized men are passing into eternity without a ray of shining light. They perish, sir, they perish. They live without hope, and die without a Say-iour; and we, who are, for the good of the world, intrusted by Christ with the de-posit and monoply of his grace, withhold the only antidate for sin, and thus become, in no figurative sense, accessories to their

guilt and woe. Let us not deceive ourselves. Have we not looked into the glass and straightway forgotten what manner of people we were! We shed tears of sympathy with the woman who made her husband's shroud, prepared his body for burial, placed it in a coffin made by her son and covered by her own hands, read our burial service over the loved form, turned from the new made grave to prosecute the work her conse crated lover had laid down, and give 50 cents each for missions.

We walk with Taylor until we feel en-largement of heart. The whole of Africa for Christ! Stupendous! Bold! We do not know the man. We must be multiplied several times before we can understand him! However, our pulses beat quicker and we give our 50 cents for mis-

We think of the New England woman who put several missionaries in the field by the proceeds of her needle. Some one says, "strange woman." Yes, she was says, "strange woman." Yes, she was Christ-like! Her self was lost. We place Marshman, Carey, Duff, Father Dannier, Coke among the heroes, a constellation by themselves. Sirs, their spirit of world conquest should be the

spirit of world conquest should normal spirit of the church. We reach the million line and then should our praises as if millenial glory should be to burst upon us. We have given 50 cents per member for missions.

I am not indulging in badinage but in honesty of purpose, trying to emphasize the fact that the church is not yet in earn-

est upon this subject.

How do we raise what we are now raising? By urgent and persistent appeal, mite boxes, birthday offerings, missionary fairs, punch cards with stars upon them, fairs, punch cards with stars upon them, willing workers and many such devices. The enthusiasm of the minority carries the mass. Thousands are literally ex-tracted from the pockets of the people.

SELF IS NOT SUBDUED. Let me introduce an incident of 1766 Let me introduce an incident of 1766, which will illustrate my position, Some members of the society in Scotland for propagating Christian knowledge opposed the translation of the Bible into the Esse, or Gaelic language, from political considerations. It would tend to perpetuate the distinction between Highlanders and the other inhabitants of North Britain, concerning which Samuel Johnson sin, concerning which Samuel Johnson wrote to a triend:

'I did not expect to hear that it could be in an assembly convened for the propaga-tion of Christian knowledge, a question whether any nation uninstructed in religion should receive instruction or whether that instruction should be imparted to them by a translation of the holy books into their own language. If obedience to the will of God be necessary to happiness, and knowledge of His will be necessary to obsdience, I know not how he that with-bolds this knowledge, or delays it, can be Continued on Page 2.

Murdered an Infant.

# A DEED OF CRUELTY UNSURPASSED

Bert Sebring Is Charged With Having Drowned a New-born Infant in a Pail of Boiling Water Before the Eyes of His Sick Wife-Also Suspected of Another Murder in the Vicinity of His Home in Rush-Facts Concerning a Fiendish Family.

Special to the Scranton Tribune MONTROSE, April 11. N Sunday, May 14, 1893, in the little hamlet of Rush there oc-curred—so the grand jury which recently indicted the supposed murderer, thought—one of the most horrible and unnatural crimes ever committed in Susquehanna county. It was, as far as brutality is concerned, perhaps equalled by the O'Mara murd r nearly twenty years ago, when the bodies of O'Mara's mother and sister were, after being killed, placed upon the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad about two miles north of Alford; also the shooting of William H.

Cooper by Joseph Drinker in 1883, but hardly so as the details of the Sebring On Friday, May 12, 1893, Mrs. Williams, Sebring's mother-in-law, went to his home, knowing that her daughter was to become a mother. Upon her arrival she was informed by Sebring that his wife was well and there was no need of her staying, and that he would come for her when necessary. As Mrs. Williams lived but two miles distant, at Auburn Four Corners, she returned to her home.

On the following Sunday, without the services of a physician Mrs. Sebring gave birth to a male child, and about five minutes after it was born Sebring. with a kettle of boiling water, entered the room wherein lay his wife, and taking the innocent and helpless babe from her arms, plunged it into the kettle. While still holding his child under the water, he told his wife that he would kill her if she ever informed a living soul of what he had done. After wrapping the lifeless body in a

cloth and placing it in a clothes press he drove to his mother-in-law's and told her his wife was ill. Upon arriving at Sebring's bouse he first told her that the child had been born and had died. Mrs. Williams' immediate attentions were directed to her daughter and afterward in preparing the body of the infant for burial. While hold-ing the child in her lap, face down-ward, she avers that a half teacupful of water ran from its nostrils and mouth, but at the time she thought nothing of it. Sebring had for some time treated his wife cruelly, and after the birth and supposed murder, the demon in him seemed to become worse and his treatment so brotal that his informed him the latter wife part of February last that she was going to visit friends. This was but a ruse for she immediately went to her mother's home. The cruelty and brutal treatment of her busband had destroyed all affection that she, as a wife, had cherished for him when she compered it to the loving and tender care of her mother. A natural feeling of repugnance for her husband must have caused her to inform her parents of Sebring's beinous crime, and they persuaded her to go to Montrose, where a warrant was sworn out for his arrest. Constable Baldwin captured him on coroner. During the inquest it was

ARRAIGNED AT THE BAR OF JUSTICE. He was arraigned at court yesterday before Judge Searle and pleaded not guilty to the three specific charges of child murder. His attorney, J. N. Kelly, presented to the court a certificate of Dr. Summers, stating that owing to severe illness two witnesses would be unable to attend court for some time. Sebring, being sworn, testified that he felt it would be unsafe for him to stand trial without these witnesses and as District Attorney Ainey could not dispute the matter, the court remanded Sebring until next term.

The prisoner is a tall, black haired. bullet-headed individual, and seemed to have much trouble with his small eyes when speaking, as he blinked them ike an owl

He was not dressed in regular prison garb, but evidently wore the same suit that he had on when arrested, save that a new pair of cowhide boots which squeaked violently when the sheriff brought him into court. A black moustache covers his narrow upper lip and the extraordinary heavy set jaws indicate brutality.

THE TRIBUNE correspondent saw and talked with several of the witnesses, but they were mostly as silent as the proverbial clam. One honest old farmer, however, was quite talkative, and in his vernacular related that Sebring came from a bad lot and he believed nim a guilty man.

A HISTORY OF THE FAMILY. Sebring's father, he said, came to this section from Blairstown, N. J.,

about eighteen years ago. He had two

children-a daughter, whom he rnined, and this man now suspected of murder. The elder Sebring treated his wife in such a cruel manner that she left him. taking her daughter. The girl finally confessed to her mother of her father's outrages and brooded continually over her shame. She finally became insane, and the mother's age and failing health prevented her from earnitg a livlihood, so she joined her daughter at the Blairstown poor house, where she soon dled. The daughter became much worse and is now in the insane department of that institution,

The father separated from his son about two years ago and THE TRIB-UNE'S informant was not positive as to his present whereabouts.

Young Sebring has not enjoyed the best of reputations, and since the ex-pose of this child murder suspicion An Unnatural Father Charged with Having
Murdered an Infant.

An Unnatural Father Charged with Having
Murdered an Infant.

Murdered an Infant. at the time was that he had in an in-toxicated condition gone there and the colts, which were running loose, had kicked him, causing the bruises and his death. As Barnes was in the habit of drinking heavily this was given cra-dence. Recent developments, however, show that early the next morning Sebring told a farmer who lived eight miles distant from where Barnes

was found, that Barnes was dead and that the colts had killed him. A number of farmers living in the vicinity of the scene of the crime, Rush and Auburn were in town yesterday to attend the trial and they drove home through the muddy country roads disappointed at its postponement.

# PATH OF THE STORM KING.

Shipwrecks on the Coast-Ruin and Disaster Throughout the Country.

NEW YORK, April 11 .- In the height of the furious gale which raged at sea last night and this morning, two vessels were driven ashore on the Jersey coast within twenty miles of Sandy Hook and the crews of both were drowned, some of them in sight of the powerless crews of the the life saving stations and the marine observers.

Heaviest Since 1854. BELLEFONTE, Pa., April 11 —It has been snowing here ever since yesterday morning, and fully two feet of snow covers the ground. Railroad traffic is greatly delayed and country roads is almost impassable. This is the heaviest snow storm in this locality since 1854. when two feet of snow fell on April

Buffalo Geta Its Share. BUFFALO, April 11.-Snow has been falling without cessation for twenty-four hours. It is wet and heavy and about ten inches deep, loading trees and wires as heavy as they will hold. All communication by wire is difficult.

Peach Crop Again Dies. severe freeze of the last week of March have been finished by the present severe storm of snow and sleet. The storm extended all over the penin-

sula. Heaviest in Thirty Years. Ashland, Pa., April 11.—The heav-est April snow storm for thirty years commenced at 9 o'clock yesterday morning and still prevails. The snow is eighteen inches deep, causing a complete suspension of mining throughout the Schuylkill region. Trains are se-

riously delayed. Eighteen Inches in Elmira. ELMIRA, N. Y., April 11 —Eighteen inches of snow fell here last night and it is still snowing hard. Railroad traffic is considerably delayed and some of frequently, and then contrasting that the electric surface railroads are blocked and others badly crippled.

## MARCH OF THE COMMONWEAL.

Coxey's Soldiers Undergo Hardships in a Severe Snow Storm.

CHALK HILL, Pa., April 11.-Today the commonweal army marched twelve miles over the mountains and most of the way through from six to eight inches of snow. Tonight it is ension within a mile of this point. The Feb. 28, on which day he was arraigned march was almost neroic, being accombefore J. S. Courtright, who acted as plished in a snow storm. Both the men and horses were almost exhausted shown that the child had been born by the terrible exertions of the trip alive, as the body was exhumed and when the summit of the mountain was examined by several physicians. Sab-ring was committed to the county jail six miles ahead it was necessary to force the marching to reach it before night.

Command pushed on, reaching this point at 5 30 p. m. A detail of the men had built fires in each room of the old mausion camp and the place was ready for the men as soon as they came in, bedraggled and exhausted after the terrible tramp.

They are a pitable looking lot, as many of them did not have heavy clothing of any kind, many wearing seesucker vests and being without over coats. The cold however, was not intense; the discomforts were due to the wet snow.

## CRAZED BY TEETH PULLING.

A New York Porter Visits One of the Painless Dentiste.

NEW YORK, April 11 .- After taking as and having eight teeth extracted esterday, August Schafe, a Petroleum exchange porter, 45 years old, of Verey street, became violently insane and tried to kill his daughter, Carrie, this morning. He threw a chair at her head. overturning the breakfast table, and caused a general havoc in the flat in which he lived, and tried to jump out of a window.

Policeman Looran, of the Second recinct, was called in and took Schafe to the Chambers Street hospital, where he was pronounced to be suffering from scute hysteris, from which he will re-

## YOUNG HEIRS LOST.

Mysterious Disappearance of Laura Keene's Twin Grandchildren. HILLSDALE, N. J., April 11 .- Albert and Alpheus Rawson, twins. 15 years of age, each disappeared from home on Monday morning at 4 o'clock and have not been heard from since. The boys disappearance is looked upon with suspicion, as they are the only heirs to their mother's property. Mrs. Rawson is the daughter of

Laura Keene, the actress, who was on the stage of Ford's theatre in Washington when President Lincoln was as-SNOW sassinated. The mother of the boys thinks they are being kept away from home against their will

# BEEN RENEWED

of Terror.

# GRAVE SITUATION AT UNIONTOWN

A Mob of Strikers Swoop Down with a War Whoop on the Frick Plant at Youngstown and Compel the Men at Work to Join the Procession-Pursued by a Posse and Bloodshed Narrowly Averted. Trouble Feared at Leisenring.

UNIONTOWN, Pa., April 11.
ROUBLE has broken out again in the coke region, and the situation today is very critical. Riot-ing and raiding have been in progress from early in the morning, and serious fights have been averted by concessions on the part of the compa-

The first indication of trouble came n the form of an armed mob of about 400 strikers, who assembled at 7.30 a.m. today at the Youngstown works of H. C. Frick & Co., near here. About sixty coke drawers were in the pit when, at a signal, strikers swent down upon the plant from every direction. The workers fled for shelter to the company's store, which was guarded by only six employes. The strikers who were mostly ployes. The strikers, who were mostly Huns, demanded that the workmen be given up. This was refused at first, but after several attacks the workmen were surrendered. They were treated to all sorts of insults and some of them were beaten with clubs.

THE SHERIFF NOTIFIED. Sheriff Wilhelm was notified at once and started for the scene of the trouble. The rioters had left for the Leisenrings, taking the Youngstown workers with them. The sheriff gave chase with twenty deputies, overtook the mob, and ordered them to disperse. The leader of the rioters answered that they were on the public highway, and

they had equal rights with the sheriff. A deputy sheriff arrested one of the men, when the strikers surrounded the Wilmington, Del., April 11.—The him up. The sheriff's force then fell few peach buls that lived through the back and the strikers continued the march toward Leisenring.

Twenty more deputies ha to join Sheriff Wilhelm. Trouble is likely, as the strikers are all armed. At the Youngstown works it is said that an attempt was made to shut off the air from the mine, which would have resulted in suffocation and death

## for the workers. HISTRIONICS IN COURT.

Ben Butterworth, a Veritable Salvini, Before the Pollard-Breckinridge Jury. Washington, April 11,—All through his argument for the defense today Major Butterworth held up Madeline Pollard as "an innocant little school gyurl," quoting the ten words of her's description with the testimony about what Miss Pollard had done and said and attempted to do. Under the pretense of praise he scored her without

mercy. He pictured her as the girl so innocent that she allowed a man to betray her after an acquaintance of twenty cur hours, and told how much more procent was she than the girls he had played with on the banks of the Miami, who knew the difference between lech-

srous caresses and anhonest kiss. He described ber as the mother who give up her children without a word or a protest on the days of their birth, and then spoke of mother love and how no mother of true tenderness for her babe would allow it to be taken away from her without risking her life to retain

But the most dramatic periods were those when Major Butterworth, rushing forward like Salvini as Iago, his eyes blazing, his head skaking, stood before the man he was defending, and with both clenched fists shaken in his face, told him he was guilty of forgery, of perjury, of indecency, of disgracing his family, his ancestry and his boy who sat beside him. "Unless,"—and Major Butterworth spoke in a tone that meant dis belief in all his accusations and belief in the words that followed-"unless Madeline Pollard lied," and then he would proceed to hold Miss Pollard up as a woman who held the truth in elight regard.

## THE BIG STRIKE ORDERED.

April 21 Designated by the National

Miners' Convention. COLUMBUS, O . April 11. - The follow ing resolution was unanimously adopted by the National Miners' convention today: "Resolved, That on and after 12 o'clock noon, Saturday April 21, 1894, no coal shall be mined in any state or territory where the organization has control, until authorized by the national officers or executive board.

## SEEKING RECONCILIATION.

The Countess Russell Wants the Liw to Restore Her Husband. LONDON, April 11 -Earl Russell, who was the respondent in the sensational and unsuccessful divorce suit brought sgainst him in 1892 by Countess Rus sell, formerly Miss Mable Scott, was served today with a petition for the restoration of conjugal rights on behalf

of the countess. In view of the sensational charges which the counters previously brought against her husband, the result of the petition is awaited with interest. Earl Russell intends to resist the petition.

## WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, April 11. — Fore-cast for Thursday: For Eastern Pennsylvania, snow in early morning, followed by clearing weather, cold north winds, but slight rise in temperature.



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